

Calendar for the Week.

Wednesday, Feb. 8—4.00 p.m.—Levana Society musical programme.
8.00 p.m.—Address in Convocation Hall: "What the Universities Can Do for Canada," Dr. Leacock, of McGill.

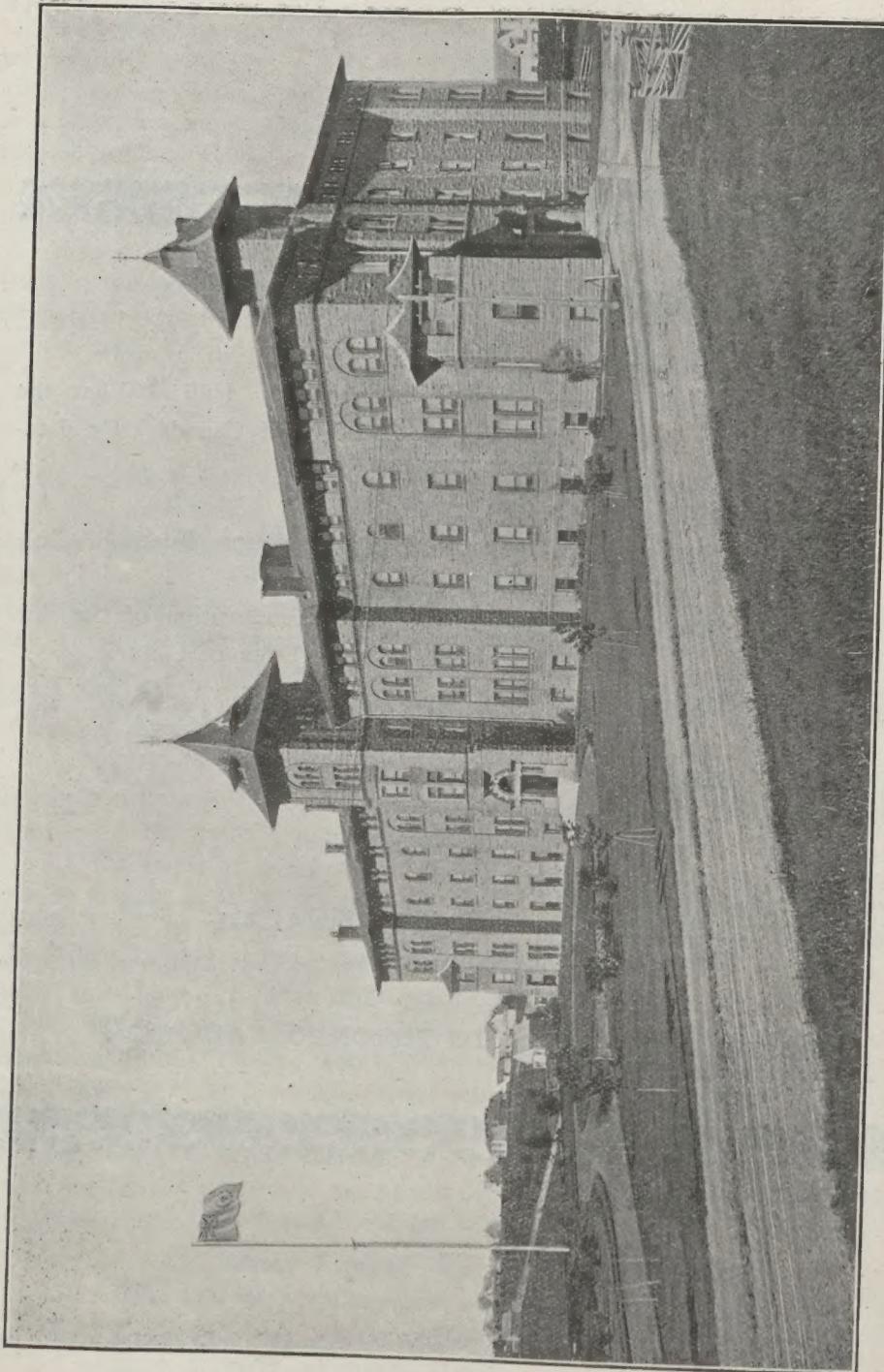
Thursday, Feb. 9—4.00 p.m.—Y.M.C.A.
5.00 p.m.—Annual meeting Association Football Club, Athletic Committee Room.
8.00 p.m.—Address: "The Historic Position of the Anglican Church," the Dean of Ontario.

Friday, Feb. 10—5.00 p.m.—Athletic Committee meeting. Track and Harrier executive requested to attend.
8.00 p.m.—Science Dance.

Saturday, Feb. 11—11.00 a.m.—Q.U.M.A.
3.00 p.m.—Inter-year Basketball.
7.30 p.m.—A. M. S.

Sunday, Feb. 12—10.00 a.m.—Prof. Morison's Bible Class.
3.00 p.m.—University service. Rev. Jas. Carmichael, D.D., King, Ont.

FEB. 17th—EXCURSION TO TORONTO, FARE \$3.35.



University Residence, University of Mt. Allison College, Sackville, N.B.



QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL

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Editorials.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY.

THE Journal, with the sanction of the Alma Mater Society, has begun a canvas of the students for subscriptions to a semi-weekly Journal. This is the same plan as was adopted and carried out with success at the time the Journal was first published weekly. It places before the A. M. S. the opinion of the students in regard to an important proposal and at the same time constitutes a basis for a subscription list for the following year.

The proposal to publish the Journal more frequently issues from the staff which has been charged with the publication of the students' magazine as a weekly and merits the approval of every student who is interested in maintaining a vigorous student life. The suggestion of conversion of the present weekly Journal carries with it provision for the publication once every four weeks of a special literary issue in magazine form.

The advantages of a semi-weekly publication are numerous. The reports of the events of college life which it contains will have an interest for readers that will not attach to reports of a weekly publication. This means that the semi-weekly will appeal to the student constituency on its own merits. Its news section will be fresh. News, too, a phrase frequently misunderstood, does not mean a record of small events consisting chiefly of names. It signifies events great and small of college life, their value to the publication using them to be estimated on the basis of their relative importance and interest. Thus the semi-weekly would make use of the same number of addresses to students and other extra-academic utterances by professors in connection with college life as the Journal in its present form. There would be the same amount of space for the literary matter as under present conditions. The news items that come under the departments would be of infinitely greater value. The proposals for change, therefore, narrow themselves to two points:—(1) Change in the number of issues; (2) Change in the form of the bi-weekly Journal; while the monthly retains the form in use at present. It cannot be doubted, therefore, that the semi-weekly will appeal as much as the weekly to graduates and 100 per cent. more to students within the college.

The staff, too, will recommend that a new system of distribution be instituted. This will probably mean distribution to students' rooms by carriers if the number of subscriptions warrant this.

The Journal, it should be remembered, is the official publication of the

A.M.S. It receives no favors from any organization within the College and in fact has ground for complaint in this matter. In every possible way it aims to advance worthy projects, brighten college life, give publicity when it will be of value and pick out abuses that creep into one place or another almost unobserved. It has not in years asked the A.M.S. for a grant or reported a deficit. It has struggled to keep its financial record clean and remain efficient. If students support the semi-weekly, they will help their publication in this effort. You should sign the promise to subscribe for the semi-weekly because—

- (1) It will give full value for your money.
- (2) It will enable the Journal to keep up its old record.
- (3) It will give fresh news and a regular programme of events.
- (4) It will publish more of the splendid addresses delivered before student organizations.

If the students support their college paper it can be converted into the most powerful agency for good that the A.M.S. can foster. Its merit bears a distinct relation to the number of subscribers.

Research and Legislation.

The attempt made in connection with the bill for an eight-hour day for laborers on government contract work to provide a basis for legislation in the results of investigation at competent hands is a commendable departure. Professor Skelton, of the University staff, was charged officially with the task of investigating other legislative enactments on the same subject and the working of these, his findings to be embodied in a report for those responsible for shaping the bill for the House of Commons. This is a practice that should be allowed to develop. Too often legislation is blind and strikes in the dark. It is all emotion and no intellect, which is to say that it is sensitive to the influence of interests, bears the impress of its passage through the lobby, is shot through with strange purposes, but knows not the touch of the mind that is acquainted with laws and principles and facts that apply to it. Research on economic and industrial subjects is being carried on regularly by men connected with universities and employed by governments. Every nook and cranny of these wide regions has reflected light from the torch of investigation. The effect of tariff schedules on cost of articles affected has been minutely studied; causes of depressions have been sought out; monetary and banking systems have been examined; corporation and railway finance have revealed their hidden meaning to investigators: different aspects of the movement affecting labor have had their origin and history recorded. The result of such activity is the accumulation of a splendid body of data. An indirect result is the firm establishment of the habit of research. Legislators have no longer an excuse for working in the dark, in ignorance of facts and of indications of the probable results of their proposals. Research into pertinent facts and the working of legislation similar in its nature form the best basis for new legislation along many lines. Eight hour day legislation particularly lends

itself to careful scientific investigation of practices or enactments elsewhere. No one, moreover, could be more competent to conduct such investigation and work out conclusions in connection with it than Professor Skelton.

The afternoon service in Grant Hall a week ago was remarkable for the excellence of the music. The large massed choir filled the magnificent chamber with a volume of sound which was good to hear. Those responsible for the training of the choir deserve unstinted praise: and to the members themselves is due the gratitude of all the students who attend these afternoon services. It is to be hoped that this choir will be heard more than once during the remaining part of the session. Indeed there seems no reason why Grant Hall should not be utilized for all University services.

At the present time, the graduates of the University are voting on the question of separation from the church. The result of this vote will aid materially in the solution of this vexed issue. Equally valuable would be an expression of opinion by the undergraduates of the University. Many of the latter are more conversant with the existing conditions than the majority of the graduates. On this special point it would seem that the undergraduate is in a position to judge better than the graduate. A great many graduates have not kept themselves familiar with recent developments in the "separation question." The students are most vitally concerned and their opinions should be worth something.

A woman was the downfall of Troy, and a woman turned victory into defeat for McGill on Friday night. One of the Montreal team secured the puck near his own goal, rushed past his opponent and was nearing Queen's goal for a sure tally—when a shrill, piercing shriek rent the air asunder: the McGill man swayed, trembled and fell—and the game was saved.

There appears in another part of this issue of the Journal a letter in connection with the proposal to secure a students' pastor. This letter will bear careful reading. It states the attitude of many men about the College.

A University Pastor.

DURING the next few weeks, a canvas of the students will be made to find out their attitude to the scheme for a university pastor, so it is necessary that the students clearly understand the nature of the canvas. In the first place, it is not undertaken by the college authorities, but is entirely in the hands of the students. In the second place the canvas is not connected with any college organization, religious or otherwise, but is directed by an independent committee. This committee recognizes that it has no authority, and its sole aim is to arouse definite interest among the students, so that a committee may be appointed with authority to act for the student body. In this preliminary work the committee hopes for the active co-operation of all

the students. The committee is composed of the following:—E. L. Bruce, M. R. Bow, E. L. Longmore, J. W. North and A. P. Menzies.

[For the information of graduates and others we publish below a circular sent out this week by the committee to all undergraduates.—Ed.]

"It has been felt for some time that there is a great need for more adequate religious work among the students of Queen's. At present the only means of reaching the student body are Convocation services on Sunday afternoon, and the churches of the city. That these have not been adequate is borne out by the following facts: Not over 40% of the students attend church regularly, and not over 25% have a definite church home. At Convocation services, the average attendance of students is less than one hundred and fifty. Further, very few of the students are brought under the personal influence of the ministers of the city or even know them personally. This is not the fault of the ministers, who have their full share of work in their own charges.

In view of this situation, the responsibility for the solution of the problem must rest with the students. This is especially true since any effective religious work must depend upon the active co-operation and support of the students.

The solution proposed is a university pastor whose work shall be solely among students. A regular organization will develop later, but the plan suggested now is for one service each Sunday for the students, to be made as attractive and inspiring as possible. Besides this service, the pastor's time would be given to friendly intercourse with the students. For students who move largely in a world of their own, and have intellectual problems of their own, such intercourse would be specially helpful. This work to be successful would call for a man of outstanding ability as a preacher, of strong personality, and of keen insight into student affairs. We feel confident that there are men of this type who would be attracted by the wonderful possibilities of the work. Denominational lines would not be drawn in any particular and would as a matter of fact be in direct opposition to the work that it is felt a man of the calibre we want could do.

It is evident that for such a plan the liberal support of the student body would be necessary. In so far as salary is concerned, in all probability \$2,500 would have to be offered to secure a man with the proper qualifications for such a great work. At least half of this amount would have to come from the students.

This circular is issued simply in an effort to arouse the interest of the student body and to find out what is their attitude on this question. It is hoped that student organization will develop later and that a committee will be authorized to act for the students. You will be interviewed in the course of the next few days and asked to express your opinion. Cards will be circulated bearing the following questions:

- (1) Are you in favor of a university pastor?
- (2) Would you support such a scheme as has been outlined?

Kindly give this matter your careful attention and be prepared to register your honest opinion."

Letter to the Editor.

Dear Sir:—Suggestions have been made at Queen's towards the establishment of a college chapel and the maintenance of a students' pastor. Those in authority, no doubt, will act cautiously in this direction. There are two questions to be considered; the advisability and the feasability of such a course.

The University is quite justified in taking any measures with a view to the moral welfare of the students: but their religious life is the affair of the students alone. The writer of a letter which appeared in the last issue of the Journal deplored the fact that nearly one-half of the students at Queen's are not regular attendants at church, and implies that this condition warrants the establishment of a college chapel. Many students who are not to be seen regularly in the churches of Kingston will resent this imputation, that church attendance is a criterion of the moral tone of the University. The moral standards of Queen's men are admittedly high. Religious fervour is not always an essential to sound morals. On this score there is surely no pressing need for a University chapel.

It is agreed that the proposed pastor should be actuated by no denominational sympathies in the performance of his duties. There are many creeds represented at Queen's to all but one of which, the official recognition of a students' pastor must needs prove an affront. Unfortunately it is impossible to procure a pastor whose training and predilections do not give a sectarian colouring to his theological principles. Moreover with the impending separation of the University from the Church a college pastor would be still more offensive to many students—on denominational grounds. Part of this proposed official's duties, would be to superintend the moral life of the students. It is doubtful if the students would welcome such attentions: it is quite probable that they would resent any "missionary efforts" exerted on their behalf.

The afternoon services in Convocation Hall provide adequate spiritual stimulants for the majority of students. If the University authorities have the needs of the students at heart let them consider the question of the University Residence, Students' Union and Dining Hall. In this way they will exhibit a keener interest in the students than in the appointment of one, or even two, college pastors.—STUDENT.

Exhibit by the Q. U. Naturalists' Club.

ON Monday afternoon of last week the Queen's University Naturalists' Club held an exhibit in the Pass Botany Laboratory, old Arts building, which was well attended not only by the students but by visitors from the city. The collection of natural history specimens exhibited was a most interesting one and this interest was much enhanced by the fact that not only were all the specimens named but most of them had labels giving short notes

on their most important features, and that the members of the Club were in attendance to answer any inquiries. The smaller animals of Ontario were displayed, among them being a fine specimen of the wild cat, recently received by Queen's from Dr. Malloch. The examples of beaver work and of a beaver tooth attracted much attention. A collection of animal forms showing partial and complete albinism was shown, and contained among other things two perfectly white chipmunks and a robin in which the head and neck were white.

Among the birds exhibited particular prominence was given to those which are winter visitors at Kingston and the labels gave notes upon their habits and their economic importance. It was pointed out that the wood-peckers and owls were two groups of birds which are misunderstood and much persecuted, that the woodpeckers perform a most valuable service in extracting the borers (grubs) which destroy trees and which men can neither locate nor extract and that the owls destroy mice and other rodents which "girdle" trees and which injure meadows by eating the roots of the grass. There were some handsome cases of Ontario moths and butterflies and a collection of marine forms from the sea-coast of New Brunswick.

The mammoth's tooth, recently donated to Queen's by Mr. G. K. McLeod, of Deering, Alaska, was on exhibition.

The botanical side of the exhibit consisted of mounted plants illustrating the commoner ferns, clubmosses and orchids, a collection of edible species of fungi, specimens illustrating the effect of the twining of the bitter-sweet and of a tight wire upon the growth of trees and of numerous microsioges under which were slides showing the ring of cork which cuts leaves off at the base of the petiole (leaf-stalk) and causes them to fall; the vessels in herbs and plants which conduct water and food, a section of a grain of wheat showing the embryo and the cubical cells which contain the proteid of the seed, the beginning of a fern-plant and various other interesting features of plant life.

The Naturalists' Club meets in the Pass Botany Laboratory at 5 o'clock every second Wednesday throughout the session and invites all those interested in any branch of natural science to become members.

Ladies.

ON all sides congratulations are showering down upon our Levana Society for the splendid performance put on in Convocation Hall, Tuesday evening. So realistically were the different scenes of Cranford life portrayed that a large and enthusiastic audience was unstinted in its applause.

They were all good. Miss Mattie Jenkyns and her buried romance; Miss Pole, whose father was a man so she thought she knew the sex pretty well; Miss Pubis from the country with her three children in their "cute" poke bonnets and pig-tails; the deaf widow, Mrs. Forrester; Martha, tripping so gracefully along the white newspaper path; Miss Jessie, captivating all hearts with her songs, "Jock O'Hazeldean" and "Annie Laurie"; Miss Smith whose talent lay in revealing to us all the beauties of the simple (though elegant)

life à la Cranford; Miss Betty Barker whose party was so greatly honored by her condescending visitor; the condescending visitor, the Hon. Mrs. Jamieson, conferring on Cranford and the tea-party much distinction by her gentle snores and aristocratic bearing; the maid who managed so deftly to blow out the candles with the timely assistance of many friends in the audience; and last, but not least, "de-a Ca-a-lo," alive and real judging by his appreciation of caraway seed biscuits and cream and his response to the Alfie-Pierce-Arts yell.

Miss Totten's mandolin solos were much enjoyed by all. Our Society cleared about \$75 through the energetic zeal of the performers and the hearty support of members of the other faculties. This sum will be used to send delegates from Levana to the Muskoka conference in June.

The ladder slipped projecting Mac O—d into space.

Fair helper—"Oh Heavens"

Mac—"Did you think it was an angel?"

A very enjoyable impromptu breakfast was partaken of by those members of Divinity Hall who attended eight o'clock classes Wednesday morning. The guests were considerate enough to pardon the absence of their hostesses, "The Ladies of Cranford," who on account of their unusual frivolities the preceding night were slightly indisposed. However we hear that the refreshments which consisted of "just a little home-made cherry brandy," seed cakes, which "remind one of scented soap," sponge biscuit, "shell fish" and macaroons "sopped in brandy until it made your mouth water to look at 'em" were greedily enjoyed by all—N.B., apples and candies 65c. extra.

Prof. C—n, discussing Romanticism of Scott:—"Now just put it to yourself as a fair question:—'Is moonlight a good light to see the beauties of ——'."

One courageous unit:—"Yes!"

"It worries me to death to know
That as from 'Animal Bi' I go,
If I should fall upon the path
The giggling crowds would surely laugh.
I steadier step when I recall
That if I slip, I'll surely fall."

(With apologies to Clough).

Will the rascal and his accomplices who so skilfully decamped with the bottle of wine from Divinity Hall, on Wednesday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, kindly return at least the bottle to Miss Betty Barker. An ample reward is offered for any information as to the whereabouts of the offenders, dead or alive.

THE debate between the years '12 and '13 before the Alma Mater Society on Saturday night was one of the closest contests the Society has witnessed for many a day. The subject was, "Resolved, that Canada should have a single chamber government." Mr. Ford, of '13, who opened the case for the affirmative, argued that the senate was an evil and was entirely useless in that it added nothing to the effectiveness of the government. Mr. Seeley, the leader of the negative, replied that all precedent was against the abolition of the senate and that the bicameral system was necessary for the protection of the smaller provinces. Against this argument Mr. Adams stated that national interests were provincial interests and advocated the referendum as the restraining force upon the lower house. Mr. Tuttle argued that the referendum was useful only when used in conjunction with the senate and then advanced a scheme for senate-reform. The judges were Prof. Dyde; Prof. Grant and M. R. Bow. After a conference lasting more than an hour they gave a majority decision in favor of the negative.



At a meeting of the final year, on Friday last, A. A. MacKay reported for the memorial committee. A conference has been held with representatives from the final years in Science and Medicine and after various memorial schemes had been considered, the committee decided to recommend that all the graduating years of the University should unite to raise a fund to furnish a part of the proposed students' union building. This is indeed a worthy aim and should appeal not only to the final years but to all Queen's men. If the year '11 adopts the plan and if the years following could also decide to let their memorial take the same form it would be a considerable encouragement to those who are planning a students' union. Judging from the report of the Alma Mater Society's committee the union project is soon to be launched. A memorial plan such as has been recommended would be a fitting expression of the students' attitude towards the proposed undertaking.

The Political Science Club had an interesting meeting on Thursday last when the programme consisted of a debate on the subject, "Resolved that the Supreme Court should be the final court of appeal for Canada." The decision was given to Messrs. Spankie and McCree, who championed the affirmative. The negative was supported by Messrs. McNally and Whitehead.

The German Club, under the direction of Prof. MacGillivray, is preparing for its annual concert which will be held in Convocation Hall, on the evening of the 16th of this month. In addition to the play "Auf der Major's Ecke," there will be several selections among which will be a solo by the talented vocalist, Miss Mona Knight.



IT has become the policy of the executive of the Engineering Society to stimulate us at frequent intervals with addresses from men who have worked on the site of some of the world's greatest marvels (whether made by man or by nature). Thus we obtain impressions which are vivid and real, infinitely

more valuable than information provided by literature. Of such value was an address given the Engineering Society last Friday by Dr. Van Horn, of the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland.

Mr. Van Horn, with his second year students, recently visited the National Yellowstone Park of the United States, and practically brought it back in his camera. He prides himself on having seen the park in a way that no one else has. The ordinary tourist is practically forced by the companies, which control the park, to follow certain railways, stage lines, etc. Mr. Van Horn, however, having special privileges on account of the investigations which he was making, was able to travel independently. Having his own waggons and mules he could camp wherever he liked. Travelling thus in a more or less leisurely fashion, he was able to pick up many interesting stories from the old inhabitants of the park.

The first white man to visit the Yellowstone Park was a trapper, Jim Bridger, by name. There is current among the people of the West a whole series of stories known as "Jim Bridger's Lies." Jim used to live in a shack at the foot of one of the mountains. He was possessed of two valuable weapons: a telescope through which he could see animals on the mountain top and a rifle with which to shoot them. Standing at his door, he would sight a bear high up on the hill and shoot it. The bear, of course, would roll down the hill faster and faster until, when he reached the bottom, the immense friction would have caused his flesh to cook and his hide to tan. When Jim wanted a change of diet he would fish in a brook flowing right beside one of the geysers. Having caught a trout, he would merely turn around and sling it into the boiling geyser (he had chosen a salty one of course) and it was ready to eat.

One of the most famous characters of the region is Buffalo Bill, the hotel-keeper and despot of the town of Cody. If ever he dies, (he has been old for several decades), he wishes to be buried on the top of Cedar Mountain, which he can see from his hotel door.

But, to return to the point of the lecture: Yellowstone Park contains more of Nature's marvels than any other place in the world. The only other localities, where geysers are found are in Iceland and New Zealand. The Mammoth hot springs, the Old Faithful geyser, the so-called Paint Pots, which are really immense bubbles of hot mud, all these are unparalleled. The park seems to have somewhat of a heathenish aspect. A more or less famous

poem, written some years ago, tells of how the Devil, when sitting in Hades one day, called a meeting of his assistants. Their habitation was becoming overcrowded; was there any place on earth to which he might send his surplus population. He was advised, so the poem says, to transport them to this place of scalding water and brimstone. It would at least rival the atmosphere of the nether regions.

But this is only one aspect of the park. A magnificent falls, the abyssmal Yellowstone Canyon, the snowy white terraces of chalcedony around the hot springs, these and an almost unending variety of features, of interest to the sight-seer, the artist, the botanist and the geologist, are found in this store-house of Nature's wonders.



WORD comes from Jamaica through the United Society of Christian Endeavor at Boston, Mass., of the death of Dr. John E. Brown, a graduate of Queen's in 1907. On Saturday, December 10th, 1910, Dr. Brown, with his coachman, was returning from a call near his home at Little Bay, and both were drowned, but the particulars of the accident are not known.

Deceased had been practising since the summer of 1909 and had established himself in the respect and esteem of his associates and clients.

Dr. L. C. E. Beroard, '10, paid us a visit last week. He is walking the floors of the Water Street Hospital, Ottawa.

The hockey enthusiasts of Medicine '12 played a game, so-called, on Tuesday, Jan. 31st. The contest was between the two sections of the class, the losers to buy a certain instrument for the Hotel Dieu operating theatre. The match was a funereal exhibition of rough play and the score was one each. It is not yet decided who will buy.

The Ehrlich-Hata compound known as "606" is receiving its "knocks" through the medical press. The clinical claims of the originators, however, are very conservative. No doubt it will require experience and therefore time, to demonstrate the actual therapeutic value of this remedy.

The Medical Court held its first session of the year on Wednesday evening, February 1st. A number of cases were disposed of in a satisfactory manner and with a dignity befitting such a solemn function.

The whole tone of the court was a marked improvement over others of recent years, and the amendments to the constitution of the Aesculapian Society show much good judgment, inasmuch as the court is a body whose authority is recognized by the Faculty.

No matter what fun may be promulgated in connection with this body in the future, it is to be hoped that the sessions will all be as well conducted and dispose of the business as satisfactorily as the session just closed.

On Thursday afternoon the members of the Sophomore year had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting and instructive address delivered by the Honorary President of the year, Prof. Etherington, the subject being, "The Ideal Physician." The Prof. depicted in a very lucid and logical manner some of his ideas as to the standard of an ideal physician and all who were present shall long remember the strong impression he made.



Education.

On Wednesday of last week each student was handed a sealed letter containing a report of the examinations and also of the practical work in teaching. Miss Rose thinks she will wait till the full of the moon before she opens hers.

Mr. W-r-r, (on his way to breakfast):—Another empty going east."

R. S. F-l-y (seeking information on the manufacture of matches):—"Can you tell me, Miss W—, how matches are made?"

Miss W—:—"I would have you understand Mr. F-l-y that I am no match-maker."

The regular meeting of the Aeschylean Society which was to have been held last Thursday, was postponed until Thursday, Feb. 9th, as Dr. Dyde was unable to be present to give his address.

She entered the cloak-room,

She spied a letter—

She drew nearer.

It was addressed to her in the Dean's hand.

"Oh! girls, have I failed?"

It was the Dean's "private letter," she concluded.

With quivering lips and trembling hand she broke the seal.

It was an invitation to spend Wednesday evening, Feb. 1st, at "Roselawn,"

"Oh girls," but this time with a sigh of relief.

Dean and Mrs. Ellis entertained the students of the Faculty on Wednesday of last week. The popularity of our worthy Dean was shown by the fact that each member of the year was present. The evening was spent in merry-making and dancing. Mrs. Ellis is a most admirable hostess and the grand

old mansion, "Roselawn," with its spacious rooms and inviting fire-places contributed not a little to a never-to-be-forgotten evening.

At the parting of the way, in the early morning, above the raging of the elements could be heard the hearty strains of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

"The Basis of a Working Theology."



Theology

able, and helpful address.

It struck me that what you want me to give you, if I can, is some view of Theology from its practical side. You would like to know what are the doctrines found to be essential and fundamental in the working creed of a modern minister who tries to keep in sight at least of the great movements of the time.

You are familiar with the statement that Religion is one thing, and Theology another. There is unquestionably a valid distinction here. Dr. Newton Clarke in his excellent book, "An Outline of Christian Theology," brings out this distinction. He says:—"The life, thought, feeling and institutions that have resulted from Christ's influence upon the religious life of mankind, constitute the Christian Religion. Christian Theology is the intellectual treatment of the Christian Religion." But you can readily see that the distinction is not fundamental. Christianity and Christian Theology spring from the same root, and Theology is closest to reality when it is wrought out in the forge of experience. It is true indeed that our theories must be brought to the test of practical life. The supreme test of every dogma must be the effect it produces in life and character.

There is without doubt a change of emphasis in the Theology of to-day. The great master word of our time is evolution. It has exerted a marked power in every department of thought, and has in many instances revolutionized the old methods of thinking. Theology itself has not been uninfluenced by it. The older theologians laid stress upon the fact of God's perfect and complete revelation. The Bible was regarded as an arsenal of texts to prove the doctrines of Theology. They worked out their theories largely by 'a priori' methods. On the other hand the tendency to-day is to follow along the lines of development or growth. Formerly the transcendence of God was the prevailing idea, now the immanence of God is the thought which largely holds the theological field. It must be said that this new emphasis is an advance in the right direction and is producing, and must yet produce valuable results.

By means of this modern method of thought, ideal philosophy has worked out at least one notable result. In the face of a materialistic tendency which powerfully influenced men's minds and threatened to dominate the whole realm of thought, it triumphantly set forth a conception of God which is

ON Friday afternoon, Feb. 3rd, the Queen's Theological Society was addressed by Rev. Jas. Binnie, M.A., of Tweed. The following article is an abstract of Mr. Binnie's exceedingly

swinging the pendulum back towards a more spiritual view of the universe. When we grasp the idea of a rational universe, and of the human self-consciousness, that stands related to it as subject to object, we are led to the unavoidable inference of a supreme intelligence—possessing all the attributes of self-consciousness, viz.,—thought, feeling and will.

Just as a true view of the universe necessarily implies the conception of God, so a true view of moral phenomena involves the idea of God's goodness. The universal facts of our moral being presuppose an absolute standard of goodness for the universe. So we arrive at the inevitable inference of the infinite goodness of God.

Philosophy provides us with the foundation and framework of thought, but it has its limitations, and for the Christian teacher requires to be supplemented. The minister soon finds that he cannot feed the flock of which he is a shepherd upon the categories of philosophy, nor can he satisfy his own inner life. Philosophy accomplishes a very necessary work in arousing men from their dogmatic slumbers, yet there is a possibility that it may lack the means, with some temperaments at any rate, of bringing them again to solid convictions. To meet the terribly real and definite needs of men you must have a positive, clear-cut message, which you believe to the very core of your being.

So then to the conception of God to which a sound philosophy brings us, we must add the distinctively Christian idea of the Fatherhood of God. The filial relationship once realized has power in it to redeem and revolutionize the lives of men. We cannot too strongly emphasize the uniqueness and importance of this truth, discovered to us by Jesus Christ. It is in connection with this truth that Jesus also teaches the infinite value of the soul. Jesus did more than teach this truth. He lived it.

Another aspect of God's Fatherhood, which Jesus taught, is sacrifice. The power of sacrifice is given the central place in the teaching of our Lord and His disciples, and it holds the central place in the church. Tolstoi's guiding principle was, "Give everything and ask for nothing in return." True sacrifice has in it the quality of atonement; not only does it bring the soul into oneness with God, but it also reconciles a soul to itself bringing in harmony where there is discord.

This is the very heart of a working Theology. I cannot define the meaning of Christ's sacrifice. No theory of the Atonement is adequate. I try to keep the great fact before me. I see in it the joy of forgiveness, the possibility of a new start in life for the hopeless—the certainty of victory over evil—and the hope both sure and steadfast of advancing towards the full development of all the powers of my being. Here I recognize that the true principle of life for me and all mankind is love, and service, and sacrifice.

Then there is the great word Atonement. The word has a simple, and natural meaning. If human hearts are to find peace and if earth's strifes are to vanish it must be by the reconciling power of Christ's cross.

Side by side with the fact of the atonement stands the fact of sin. If

there is no real alienation, there is no necessity for reconciliation. Utterly inadequate is the Philosophy or Theology, new or old, that describes sin as an amiable weakness, an unfortunate tendency, or a blundering quest after God. The Philosophy and Theology you are taught at Queen's strikes a truer note. Put this down then as one of the tenets of a working Theology. Sin is a terrific power in human life, and beside it put the mightier power of the strong Son of God.

Now we come to the consideration of an important truth to which we have been leading up—I mean the pre-eminence of Jesus Christ. The brightest intellects of every age, have laid their tributes at His feet and acknowledged His supremacy in their lives and in humanity. "When a man meets Jesus of Nazareth there is no way back. There are new marching orders and they call forward."

One more element only, of a working Theology I shall bring to your notice, for I find it an essential one. Neither Religion or Theology can omit a belief in the work of the Holy Spirit. The doctrine of the Holy Spirit is in line with the teachings of idealism in regard to Divine immanence.

The old doctrines that have stood the test of time, are not lightly to be thrown aside. I have tried to show that there is marvellous vitality and power in them still. They must, however, be re-lived and re-thought. There is need for a great modern theologian who will re-set them in terms of twentieth century thought, and feeling. In the meantime we may find in them true inspiration and a real message for men.

Alumni.

Queen's Alumni Dinner at Ottawa.

THROUGH the kindness of one of our many alumni we are able to publish the following very interesting account of the Alumni dinner at Ottawa, on Friday evening, January 27th. "This dinner was served in the House of Commons Restaurant and proved to be the best ever served to the alumni in Ottawa. The tables were artistically decorated with daffodils and Queen's colors, which with the Queen's menu cards, made all present feel quite at home. The after dinner addresses were also of a very high rank. Mr. Andrew Haydon in a very fine speech proposed the toast to the Parliament of Canada, which was responded to by the Hon. Sydney Fisher in a very able manner and also by Mr. R. L. Borden. The toast to Queen's University was proposed by Prof. Adam Shortt and Principal Gordon replied in his usual capable and pleasing manner. Prof. Grant delighted all present by his ready wit and Prof. Dall, who also replied to this toast of Queen's, was listened to with great interest.

D. A. MacArthur, M.A., proposed the toast to sister universities, to which several representatives replied. Among these were:—Mr. Dougal O. Malcolm (newly appointed military secretary), of Oxford; Rev. Father Fallon, for Ottawa College; T. C. Bonilla, for Toronto; Mr. MacDougall, for

Ottawa Collegiate, and a representative from McGill. One omission was made from the programme, however, viz., that of a singer. Of the eighty-five present no one would undertake to launch forth upon the sea of song.

Among those present at this most enjoyable occasion were:—Rev. Robt. Laird, M.A., Kingston; Judge McTavish, President Queen's Alumni Association, Ottawa; Prof. Brock, Dr. Minnes, Dr. Echlin, Dr. and Mrs. C. Laidlaw, Dr. Robert Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Brown, Miss Marty, Miss McManus, Miss McKerracher, Rev. and Mrs. Turnbull, Miss A. Boyd, Miss Gertie Cameron, Miss Harriet Wilson '09, Miss Ethel Nesbitt, B.A. '10; Miss Constance Law, '07; Miss Christina McFarlane; D. I. McLeod, B.A.; Alex. Baird, of Renfrew; M. J. Patton, M.A.; Casmo Cartwright, J. J. Bell, Dr. Ami, D. A. MacArthur, M.A., Dr. Sheriff and many others.

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Allan Donnell, B.A., '09, Arts, is now on the staff of the Ottawa Citizen.

—
R. B. Mills, '10 Arts, who has been with a law firm in Regina, is now in Edmonton, Alta.

—
Miss Esther Isobell (Essie) Powell, '08 Arts, fourth daughter of the late James William Powell, and Charles U. Peeling, B.Sc., '09, were married on Wednesday, February 2nd. The marriage was conducted by Rev. Mr. Sellery at the home of the bride, 388 Earl St., Kingston. The Journal extends all good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Peeling.

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W. W. Doxee, M.A., '09, has also joined the benedicts and is now teaching at Marford, Alberta.

Y. M. C. A.

“IDEALS in Lay Professions,” was the subject of a most interesting and inspiring address, delivered by Prof. Matheson, before the Association on Thursday afternoon last. The address in brief was as follows:—

There is in the popular mind the notion that the moral and spiritual law under which the minister labors is different in some way from that imposed upon other people. The ordinary man claims for himself the right to indulge in various petty vices, and lays particular claim to the “harmless” immoralities common in his own profession. He might swear a little, or tipple some, or indulge in coarseness of various kinds, and remain a respectable member of the church; provided only that these irregularities are kept decently in the background. The minister's career, however, is ruined if he ventures on such slippery ground. The average man seems to demand in his minister an adherence to rigid rules of conduct which he would refuse to recognize in his own life. Similar rules also, though not so rigid, he would apply to the unfortunate man who has accepted a lower office in the church.

There is no warrant in our moral or religious code for this distinction. It comes from other sources, of which two may be mentioned. The first is

possibly to the layman's credit, for he is consistent in demanding that he who preaches must practise. As for himself, he does not preach and therefore need not practise. The second source is not perhaps so much through popular fault as through popular failing. An enterprising Chicago daily sent a representative to interview the day-laborers of the city, in order to find out the reasons for their continued acceptance of the lowest social condition. The result was summed up as "lack of ambition." Plenty of physical and mental ability was found, but with it a sort of fatalism by which the day-laborer seemed to consider that he must always be a day-laborer. Tradition and his own inertia aided in keeping him to this view. It never seemed to occur to him that he could break his caste, and climb to something higher. This is exactly analogous to the position of the lay professions with reference to that of the ministry. The layman has high ideals for the clergy; but with a kind of comfortable fatalism he accepts the lower ideals for himself. This old world will never approach anything like the ideal conditions which we would in thought desire for it, until the men of the lay professions break through their caste, and accept for themselves the ideals of life and conduct which they in theory demand for those whom they accept as religious leaders. There are differences of ability and differences of opportunity, but there should be no differences of professional ideals. The profession, in itself, has no ideals. It is a mere incident in the life of a man in working out his own salvation. What we call the ideals of a profession are merely the personal ideals of the men who compose it.

There is not as far a cry as we might suppose from ideas to ideals. Ideas carry men to their ideals. The great movements of history and the great deeds of men have been built on these. Ideals have supported where physical strength was wanting, and have enabled men to endure. The man who is void of ideals is the most sensitive to physical pain, and wilts the soonest under adversity. The object of our life is to do good to all, and to raise the level of our humanity by every means in our power. All professions and occupations should be working towards this common end, with common ideals in the matter of human service.

On Thursday, Feb. 9th at 4 p.m. the Association will hold its annual meeting. Reports of committees will be delivered. The officers for the coming year will be elected. A full attendance of all students is requested.

Athletics.

Hockey—Queen's 6; McGill 5.

THE hockey team seems bound to provide us with thrills. On Saturday evening there was not a loyal supporter of Queen's but felt his back deranged after the game as a result of the spinal shivers he had suffered. These overtime games give us our full money's worth, but they are hard on voice and feelings alike.

About half-past eight the Queen's seven stepped onto the ice and cavorted around a short while until joined by the McGill septette. Nearly two hundred McGill supporters had accompanied their team, everyone of them with a voice worthy of the Bull of Bashan, and it sounded for a short time as if we were in a Montreal rink. It is no new thing to say that we need cheer leaders and better organization in our cheering. Only a few times in the evening did our yell break forth from end to end in the rink. The rest of the time it was in fragments.

A step was made in the right direction when our band was brought to the match. The music fills in the gaps very well. It is true that the unmusical McGill contingent thought that it was a Salvation Army band leading a Sunday school chorus, but the fellows in McGill go in too much for the variety of melody which the vaudeville stage produces, and do not recognize truly meritorious musical efforts when they hear them.

About nine o'clock the puck was faced. Interest had become very keen through the cheering of the rival factions. The ice was in as perfect a condition as could be, hard and clear, without even a scratch. The puck was dropped, the whistle sounded, and they were off.

McGill opened with a rush, and for a few moments skated our men off their feet. They were all tall, rangy fellows, with lots of speed, and could make the puck go wherever they wanted. In a short time they had found the net, and very little later scored again.

Then the Queen's men awoke, and from that time onward kept McGill going the limit, and finally wore them down. Box scored. A roar of relief went up from the spectators. A minute or so later there was a face off directly in front of the McGill net, and Box batted the puck in before the McGill centre touched it. The red and white scored once more before the end of the half, and left the ice one to the good.

The three-two score, the same as the half time tally in the Varsity game, seemed a happy omen, and more than one man bent on providing himself with a fortune, covered McGill money that was floating around. The band meantime kept the rink quivering with emotion over their rendition of 'O Canada,' and more than one man and maiden fair surreptitiously wiped away a shining tear-drop when it was through.

Our men came forth full of determination, and the result of the advice they had received at half-time was soon apparent when McKinnon fooled Woodyatt, and tied the score. At this period of the game combination was almost non-existent. Both teams checked back so hard that it was impossible to pass the puck, and individual rushing became the order of the day. In the earlier part of the half Queen's appeared to have the advantage, and shortly Greg George scored on a pretty shot from the side.

Then McGill scored, and seven minutes from the end forged ahead with another goal. The frenzied yelling of the McGill contingent shook the rafters of the rink. The supporters of the tri-color hoped silently and fervently for just another score, and when they saw the puck shoot past Woodyatt

from an open shot of McKinnon's, the sigh that went up was like a blast of the south wind. The bell for full time sounded with the score tied.

In the overtime period our men were in better shape. In the first five minutes they hovered continually around the McGill net, and had it not been for the remarkable work of the McGill defence, Woodyatt, Cassells and Moseley, would have pulled away from their opponents.

The score was still tied when the teams crossed over. In the second five minutes play continued around the McGill end, and it seemed only a question of time till we should score. Then Greg George took a shot on the net, the puck struck the bar behind Woodyatt, and then dropped behind. The goal judge held up his hand, and the game was won.

However that final goal has been disputed. The McGill men claimed that it was no goal, while both the goal judge and the referee say that it was. At the time of writing it seems pretty certain that McGill will protest the match, though chiefly with a view to getting a definite ruling on such a case.

There seems little chance that the protest will be sustained, for certainly the back bar is in the goal area, and the goal judge, a McGill man, was firm in his ruling that it was a score.

From now on, the cry will be 'make ready for Varsity.' On their showing here, McGill should win from Varsity in Montreal, and if we can but win in Toronto, we shall hold the championship for the third consecutive time. It is well worth working for.

As usual our defence was of the very first order. Basil George is about the best man in his position playing amateur hockey, and the other two are not far behind. The forwards all played good hockey. McKinnon, Box and Greg George are foxy stick-handlers, while Smith plays along, and never gives his man half a chance to score. The team is certainly well-balanced, and though light, shows about as good form as any in late years.

The team was:—Goal, Gilbert; point, B. George; cover, Trimble; rover, G. George; centre, Box; wings, McKinnon and Smith.

Basketball—McGill 30; Queen's 24.

By the law of compensation it was but right that McGill should win in basketball, and they did. However the law of compensation is not one which we wish to observe in such a case, and it was a sore disappointment. The men had been working hard and faithfully since the game in Montreal, and were pretty confident of winning.

On the night's play we might have won as well as McGill. The play was very close, and though McGill had somewhat the better of the play in the first half, our men were the better in the second period. One reason for their improved form was the enthusiastic cheering of the handful of supporters who turned out to see the game. As soon as the boys began to cheer there was a noticeable improvement in play.

It seems a pity that there were so few out to help the team along. The smallness of the number was emphasized when we remembered the number at

the Varsity game. It does seem rather a poor sort of loyalty which only supports a winning team.

The game was just a fair exhibition. The McGill men were tall chaps, but seemed a trifle slow in comparison with the Varsity team. Our men showed good form only in spots. McCartney played the best game for Queen's, while Sterne was not far behind. Jemmet, who played the first half, seemed too nervous, while Wardle, who replaced him in the second half, did not have much success in shooting. Neither Van Sickie nor Erskine showed their usual good form.

It would be a good idea if there was a special ball for the first team to play with. As matters are now the men play with the ball that is in common use every day, and are at a considerable disadvantage when forced to use a hard, new ball in a game.

The team was as follows:—Erskine, Jemmet (Wardle), McCartney, Van Sickie, Sterne.

'12 Seniors vs '13 Seniors.

Twelve pursued its victorious course on Saturday, and incidentally upset the calculations of the dopesters by beating Thirteen fifty to twenty. If the senior team men on Twelve had shown the same form on Friday that they did on Saturday a victory would have been scored for Queen's.

The game was hard and fast, but '12 had considerably the better of the play. Wardle and Erskine both kept their covers moving very freely, and both did some pretty shooting. The defence, Van Sickie and Watts, covered their men carefully, only allowing them a few baskets.

The Thirteen defence is a very good one, but the gyrations of the Twelve forwards seemed to bother them. Laing and Sterne played hard, and Sterne shot three baskets from about mid-floor. Pound, Meek and Allan were too carefully covered to be very dangerous. They worked hard, but couldn't get the basket often. The teams were:—

'12:—Medlen, Wardle, Erskine, Van Sickie, Watts.

'13:—Pound, Meek, Allan, Sterne, Laing.

'13 Ladies 22—'14 Ladies 7.

In the best game that the ladies have so far put on, Thirteen beat Fourteen on Saturday afternoon. The teams were more evenly matched than the score would indicate, and were it not that the shooting for '13 was brilliant in the extreme, the game, on general work, might have been a tie.

In centre floor Miss Henderson, without doubt the best player among the girls, was up against an opponent worthy of her steel. Miss Warren at centre for Fourteen is a player who would keep anyone busy, and it was a pretty duel between them.

Miss Merry did some pretty shooting for Thirteen. She has a shot with two hands that is more like the style the boys use, and she scored four baskets with it in the second half.

For Fourteen the best shooting was done by Miss Smith. The defensive work on both sides was good. The teams were:—

'14:—Miss Wright, Miss Smith, Miss Warren, Miss McCuaig, Miss McCuaig.

'13:—Miss Merry, Miss Nash, Miss Henderson, Miss Totten, Miss Ahern.

The members of the senior and intermediate hockey teams appreciate very much the efforts of Prof. M. B. Baker, their Hon. President in establishing a hot dinner for the boys after the noon practices. In former years it has been almost impossible for the players to get to practice and have anything to eat without missing their two o'clock classes, but this difficulty has now been overcome. The funds for these dinners have been provided by the professors living at Romilly House, together with Dr. Jock Harty.

De Nobis.

J. C. M. ('12):—"Roger had a new girl at the rink on Saturday."

A. E. H. ('13):—"Just my luck. Everybody is having a change but me!"

"So Otto's gone."

"For good?"

"No, for better or for worse."

First Senior English Student:—"Who is the new Professor of English?"

Second Senior English Student:—"W. T. McRee."

Young lady to Mr. Stewart:—"How did you like the University Sermon this afternoon?"

Mr. Stewart:—"I didn't hear it all—I was outside counting the collection."

At '12 year meeting installation:—

Pres. M---son:—"I think our learned ex-president has not learned how to put on gowns yet."

Gymnasium Subscriptions.

Previously acknowledged, \$854.55; \$20, D. Ferguson; \$15, Douglas Ellis; \$13, Dr. J. Y. Ferguson; \$10, A. Beecroft; \$2, M. C. Prichard, S. J. Schofield; total \$916.55.

The financial year of the Athletic Committee ends on March 6th. With a thousand intra-mural students we should easily reach \$2,000 for subscriptions. Seize the opportunity to help this most important fund, and send in your subscriptions, however small, without delay.